

KENSICO PEOPLE CRY FOR JUSTICE.

Say They Have Been Wronged
by the City of New
York.

Claims of \$541,408 for Water-
shed Seizures Reduced to
Only \$93,604.

Appraisal by the Commissioners
Condemned by Property Owners
as Entirely Inadequate.

A REAL ESTATE BOOM DESTROYED.

Sudden Evictions Cause Much Suffering to
Poor City People Who Bought
Lots, and Also to the Small
Native Owners.

The people of Lake Kensico, N. Y., four miles north of White Plains, believe that they have been hoodwinked out of their homes by the city of New York. Legally, to be sure, but nevertheless hoodwinked.

Until five years ago the village of Kensico was a prosperous one and its people were contented with their lot. A great dam was constructed across the Bronx River, near the Kensico station on the New York and Harlem Railroad, which formed a beautiful lake, three miles long and a mile wide. This was a part of New York's system of water supply, and the Kensico

It requires hardly more than a look at Lake Kensico and its adjacent lands to convince any one with the slightest knowledge of suburban real estate values that the award of \$33,604.02 is entirely inadequate.

For farming purposes the land is of little value, and it is from a farming standpoint that much of it has been assessed. Much of it had been cut up into city lots and sold to poor people by two large real estate operators who have obtained fair prices. In many instances these investments by laboring men employed in New York represented the savings of years. In a number of cases the award allowed these purchasers was less than they had actually paid for the lots.

DIKMAN SAW A "SCHEME."

The ground taken by Mr. Dykman before the Commissioners is that the suburban lot scheme was evolved and put in operation after it became known that the city would condemn much of the property. This the land boomers indignantly deny, saying that they were in the field long before there was any talk of the pollution of the water supply. That over eight hundred purchasers should buy lots and pay from \$200 upward for them is conclusive proof, they say, that the land has value other than for farming purposes.

Mr. Dykman says that in many cases these purchases were not for valid consideration, but that is denied by the promoters, who have plenty of reputable buyers who will corroborate their statements.

Another contention of the city is that if the property abutting on the lake had a high valuation, its value was largely created by the lake, from which the city could draw the water at any time and thus destroy the inflated value. This, the owners claim, would leave a big danger to the public health and for which the city could be held accountable in the courts.

The poor people who have bought lots are the actual sufferers. Many who are not in an absolutely starving condition need their money, and are willing to forego their privilege of appeal on account of immediate necessity. Many of the most unfortunate

Those who had bought of him receive by the award of the Commissioners from one-fourth to one-third of the amount they had paid him, and those who bought by deed got from one-third to one-half of their payments, which, he says, were all made in good faith. His own claim was for \$173,000 for his remaining lots and a stone quarry located within the prescribed limits, and he was allowed \$23,000.

Rudolph Lohmann, a hotel proprietor, of No. 2 Fulton street, property of Mr. Smith, and paid \$900 for property for which he was allowed \$200. Miss McGlynn paid \$1,200 for four lots and was allowed \$500.

Smith claims that he spent many thousands of dollars in grading and laying out roads and streets, and that his improvements alone around the foot of the lake increased the value of his real estate at least \$50,000. It was through his efforts, he says, that the railway station was continued where it now is, near the foot of the lake, when it was the intention of the railroad company to move it half a mile further south.

"A good property has been ruined," he says, "and that without accomplishing any good for the city. The fact that no residences or buildings are permitted within two hundred and fifty feet of the lake does not make the water any purer. There is nothing to prevent people holding property back from the limit from digging cesspools and drains, and all of the drainage of the whole basin is bound to find its way to the lake sooner or later."

Though much hardship has been wrought among the small buyers of lots who have seen their slender savings diminished and rendered wholly unavailable for nearly three years, the small native owners have been still more unfortunate.

Joseph Carpenter was one of these. He had a blacksmith shop from which he derived an income of \$1,200 a year. He did not own the building, but had a lease of it for five years. He received but \$250 for the loss of his means of livelihood and his home.

Mrs. Jennie R. Gardner, a widow with two children, had a home upon the east shore of the lake, with a farm of thirty-one acres. She bought it in August, 1890, from John P. Williams for \$3,500, giving a mortgage on it of \$2,000 to Ida Sanborn. It took all of her money to buy the place, and it was Mrs. Gardner's plan to make a living for herself and children farming until

was unable to get another place near by. He finally got a cottage barely large enough for his family, two miles and a half away, but there was not room enough for his shoemaking, and he had to give it up temporarily. For a time he suffered much hardship. Robbins's claim was a modest one of \$900.

A GOVERNOR'S GRANDSON PUT OUT.

Jotham Tompkins, sixty years old, who is one of the evicted land owners, is a grandson of Daniel D. Tompkins, who was Vice-President of the United States in 1819 and the fourth Governor of New York State. Mr. Tompkins had a little house at the upper end of the lake, where he led the life of a miser. He was turned out and his house and furniture burned. The furniture was not worth much, nor was the house.

Tompkins protests that he was hardly given time to get the money he had in the house at the time. Mr. Tompkins has been regarded as an interesting character about Kensico for many years. His father left a large fortune, but Jotham has always lived most frugally, and he received very little sympathy when New York City took his property. His house was so dirty that the railing party hesitated about entering it before sending it up in smoke.

Mr. Tompkins wears rubber boots, an old peaked cap that apparently dates from the days of his illustrious grandfather, and a fuzzy uster that should have been burnt up when his house and furniture went. His nose is very prominent, and his sharp black eyes twinkle at the sight of color. He is said to have an income of \$5,000 a year, and nobody in Kensico cares whether he ever gets his money from the city or not. His claim is in the hands of ex-Judge Tappen, of the Bennett building.

Edward Reynolds is another sufferer by the raids. He was evicted so quickly from the ten-acre place that he called home that he had to stable his horse in a neighbor's barn and went about for temporary quarters for himself. Unlike Tompkins, he is the recipient of much sympathy, and some of his more fortunate neighbors have given him clothes.

Gus Kerker, the musician, paid \$950 for four lots. His claim was for \$1,700, and the Commission allowed him \$700.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether or not the time for appeal has expired. The law upon which the seizures are made allows twenty days from the confirmation of the report. Lawyer E. L.

CLEVER CHINESE ROBBERS

Thousands of Dollars Taken from
Mail in the San Francisco
Post Office.

Indorsements on Money Orders and
Checks Were Forged and Then
They Cashed Them

ONE OF THE THIEVES UNDER ARREST.

He Gave the Officers the Double Cross,
and His Companions Escaped—Their
Method of Looting Boxes Is
Still a Mystery.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 17.—A daring robbery, by which the Government and a number of local Chinese merchants have lost thousands of dollars, has just been discovered in the Post Office. The robbers are all Chinese, as are also their victims. In all there were seven men implicated in the crime. Three of them are well known. They are Sam Yick, Fong Yuck and Tin Fook.

All are young men, being each less than twenty years of age, and are natives of this city. The amount of money they secured is not exactly known, but it is said to be between \$3,000 and \$4,000. The loss will be borne by three Chinese firms.

To secure this money Sam Yick and his confederates were compelled to commit forgery in addition to robbery. Much of the money taken was in checks and money orders payable to the order of the firms to which they were sent. To cash them the robbers were obliged to resort to forgery. Both Sam Yick and others have been engaged in this work in the past, but it is believed that they began to operate about a month ago. It is now about two weeks since their crimes were first discovered. Fong Hal and Co. were first to learn that they were being robbed. They notified the Chinese bank, and the bank was being extracted from their box daily.

Post Office authorities set a watch on the boxes, but could get no trace of the thieves. They might still be looking for them had it not been for the boast of one of the Chinese. He was promptly arrested. Caught on the instant by the Chinese he confessed the whole robbery, except their method of entering boxes in the post office. He said that when letters were sent to the money they contained was abstracted and the letters destroyed. In cases where it was necessary the names of the payees were forged on checks and orders, and they were cashed. Orders were paid by the Government and the checks cashed by banks. In one instance a check was passed on a local business man. The authorities are unable to understand how the letters were obtained from the post office, and think, however, that the robbers possessed keys to boxes, and in that way took what they wanted. They also had the reputation of themselves as members of the firm to whom letters were addressed and in that way obtained mail.

IN HONOR OF FRANKLIN.

The Typothetae of New York Meet at a
Banquet to Celebrate the Great
Printer's Birthday.

Two hundred members of the Typothetae of New York sat around the banquet table of the Hotel Brunswick last night, celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of the greatest of self-made American printers, Benjamin Franklin, philosopher, writer, scientist, discoverer and diplomat.

After the printers had feasted for two hours, Vice-President Douglas Taylor rapped and order and spoke about the "aristocratic little dainties of the Colonial Days of America, who stuck up their aristocratic little noses at Benjamin Franklin's descendants."

He introduced Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, who spoke of "The Influence of Printing and the Press of America." He said in part:

"The press is, indeed, mightier than the sword. It is the guardian of our liberties. I believe that our newspapers are the best that are published in any country. I believe that English journals for the mass of the people, have not the lucid and logical, the crisp and compendious articles that our metropolitan papers put forth. I regard the power of our best newspapers as superior to that of any of the American colleges on the mass of the people. I say, then, God bless and sanctify the press of America!"

Joseph Howard, Jr., was introduced and denounced Commissioner Roosevelt for using children as spies. He declared that if Roosevelt attempted with one of his children or grandchildren he would thrash him.

Colonel "Bill" Brown followed Mr. Howard and talked about the public schools. He also referred very bitterly to the fact that the Democratic National Convention will go to Chicago, and not to New York. His eulogy of President Cleveland brought out cheers and a single hiss.

Senator Warner Miller was cheered enthusiastically as he arose to speak. He said that so far as the many mistakes of the present city government were concerned he was sure that they were caused by the lack of breadth and ability of the men who have it in charge.

Ex-Senator Charles F. Lewis, Isaac H. Bailey, Andrew Little, J. E. Burke, David Williams, Joe Howard, J. W. Smith, Edward D. Appleton and many others.

M'GOWAN'S LIFE SENTENCE.

Rose Finn's Slaying Accepted His Fate
Philosophically.

Michael McGowan, convicted of murder in the second degree for shooting his sweetheart, Rose Finn, was arraigned for sentence in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. Justice Smyth, in sentencing him to life imprisonment, said:

"The jury has shown you great consideration in giving you a verdict of murder in the second degree. The evidence warranted the jury in finding you guilty of murder in the first degree, for you mercilessly shot and killed, without the slightest provocation, a young woman who was the sole support of her widowed mother."

"I have no discretion in the matter of sentence. There is but one penalty fixed by law, and that is life imprisonment. I therefore sentence you to State Prison for the remainder of your natural life."

McGowan took his sentence coolly. He bowed to his passing his aged mother and mother on his way to the Tomb. There was no scene.

McGowan would undoubtedly have gone to the electric chair but for the obstinacy of Juror Hill, who held out for an acquittal, and finally compromised on murder in the second degree.

GILLAM STILL VERY LOW.

A Crisis is Anticipated in His Case Some
Time To-day.

Canaoharie, N. Y., Jan. 17.—There has been little change in the condition of Bernard Gillam, of Judge, since last night. It is thought that the fever will reach its critical stage some time to-morrow.

Dr. J. D. Allen, after the consultation this afternoon, said that there was good reason to hope for Mr. Gillam's ultimate recovery.

TAMSEN MAY BE REMOVED

Governor Morton Notifies the
Sheriff of the Charges
Against Him.

The Petition Headed by Henry Grasse
at Last Taken Up by the
Executive.

MUST ANSWER IN EIGHT DAYS.

Action Upon the Matter at This Time
Would Probably Have the Effect of
Strengthening the Platt Ma-
chine After All.

Albany, Jan. 17.—Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen's troubles are not over. The second instalment was begun to-day when Governor Morton notified the Sheriff that charges had been filed against him in the Executive Chamber, and that he must make answer to them within eight days.

The charges were brought to the Governor on November 19, and incorporated with them was a petition praying for his removal, on the ground that his administration of the Sheriff's office had "brought scandal" and "inflicted disgrace" upon the citizens of New York.

The petitioners are Henry Grasse, J. M. Wright, Alfred R. Page, ex-counsel to the New York Excise Board; L. R. Reedy, H. B. Bradbury, George Young, George B. Brown and George W. Brockner.

Among these gentlemen are several Republicans and Good Government Club members, who were annoyed at Mr. Tamsen's course and the many criticisms it has provoked. Several of them were Brookfield Republicans, too.

It is an interesting reflection that at this time an action taken by persons who had anti-Platt leanings may result in an advantage to the Platt machine.

WOULD STRENGTHEN THE MACHINE.

If Sheriff Tamsen were removed the Governor could appoint a "Regular" Republican, and just now such an appointment would strengthen the already strong hand of the machine.

The patronage of the Sheriff's office is large. The Sheriff receives a salary of \$20,000 a year, the undersheriff and the Sheriff's counsel \$6,000 each. In addition there are a score of deputy sheriffs, the Sheriff's auctioneer, whose fees are said to aggregate \$100,000 a year, and the force of clerks.

The Sheriff's office in a Platt man's hands would be a powerful adjunct to the machine in New York City. It could be made a peculiarly telling reinforcement at the beginning of the Presidential agitation, when the Union League faction is talking of sending a contesting delegation to the St. Louis convention, and Mr. Brookfield speaks darkly of Republican success in New York State this fall.

The Sheriff has the power to swear in deputies on election days, and a Platt Sheriff in New York City on next election day would be of incalculable Republican benefit.

Governor Morton waited until the disagreement of the jury in Tamsen's trial for permitting the escape of the post office robbers, Allen, Russell and Killoran. He had hoped to avoid the necessity of acting on the charges pending before him. A verdict of guilty, it is thought, would have carried with it Tamsen's removal from office, and no one could have charged the Governor with being influenced by partisan considerations. The failure of the court trial to dispose of the case throws the responsibility upon the Governor.

It is not known if State Chairman Hackett recalled the half-forgotten charges when he saw Private Secretary Ashley Cole the other day, although there are persons ready to believe that some machine man suggested that the matter should be gone through with as soon as possible.

MORTON IS CAUTIOUS.

The Governor, however, intends to avoid all charges of partisanship in acting in the Tamsen case. If the Sheriff's answer is not deemed satisfactory, under chapters 681 and 683 of the Executive law, a hearing may be given by the Governor, or he can depute a judge of the Supreme Court or a county judge to act as commissioner and conduct hearings, and can delegate the Attorney-General or the County District Attorney to present the case.

It may be said that if Sheriff Tamsen's answer is not satisfactory Governor Morton will request a Supreme Court judge of the New York District to act as commissioner and give hearings, and District Attorney Fellows to present the case.

The law provides that the Judge who acts as Commissioner shall report to the Governor the salient facts and make some recommendation. The Governor may follow or ignore the recommendation. In case he appoints a Commissioner and the finding is adverse to Sheriff Tamsen, and the Governor should remove the Sheriff, the Governor, it is said, would avoid the suspicion of having made the removal for partisan reasons.

It is not known which of the New York Judges the Governor would appoint in case the Sheriff's answer is not satisfactory, but it is unlikely that Judge McLean would be selected for the reason that prior to his election he acted as counsel to the Sheriff.

Drunkenness Was a Good Excuse.

The fact that Mrs. Annie Kirschbaum drank much liquor was successfully urged in her defence yesterday when she was arraigned before Magistrate Mott on a charge of arson, and the woman was acquitted. She was arrested on a charge of setting fire to her apartments at No. 854 First avenue, and the neighbors testified that she was stupidly drunk on the night of the fire from drunk beer, and accidentally overturned her kerosene lamp. Deputy Fire Marshal Sullivan, who prosecuted the case, said he was convinced there was no criminal intent, but he thought the law should be amended to make such acts of carelessness criminal offenses.

Want to License the Theis Resort. The Manhattan Concert Company, which is now in charge of the Theis premises in East Fourteenth street, made another application to the Excise Board yesterday for a wine and beer license.

The board rejected a similar application three months ago. Argument on the new application will be heard next Monday.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

Paris, Jan. 17.—Ex-Premier Floquet, who has been ill for several days with congestion of the lungs, is dying.

London, Jan. 17.—The strike of the engineers in the Belfast shipyards, involving a lockout of the employed of the Clyde shipyards, has been finally settled.

London, Jan. 17.—The Stock Exchange market to-day closed firm, with a fairly large business. American railroad securities were rather dull.

The Western Union Central Cable office is advised that the cable between Odessa and Constantinople is interrupted.

GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE.

A MAGNIFICENT
CRAYON PORTRAIT
FOR ONLY
\$1.00 AND A COUPON

Which will be advertised in
NEXT SUNDAY'S JOURNAL

ON PAGE 5.

The Guarantee Crayon Portrait Studio,
THE LARGEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND
IN NEW YORK CITY.

831 and 833 Third Avenue.

REFERENCES IN ALL THE LARGEST CITIES IN THE
UNITED STATES.

Will furnish a FREE-HAND finished
Picture in Crayon, LIFE-SIZE, on the
above terms. The Crayon can be taken
from ANY PHOTOGRAPH, TINTYPE
or DAGUERRETYPE; also from a
group picture.

Coupon is good until February 19,
1896.

No "Frame Fake" or any other
"Fake" about this offer.

The only requirements are a de-
posit of 50 cents on delivering the cou-
pon and order. The other 50 cents only
after seeing the proof.

The pictures are guaranteed not to
fade, and are first class in every re-
spect.

Regular Price, \$6.00.

Do Not Forget! That this coupon
will be only ad-
vertised ONCE, next Sunday, January
19, 1896. Order your copy now. Do not
let this chance go by, as it will be once
in a lifetime.

Out-of-town coupon holders can send
their coupon and photo by mail, and
will receive prompt attention.

Read the following testimonials from
Journal readers who have had Crayon
Portraits made at the Guarantee
Crayon Portrait Studio:

WANTS ANOTHER.

Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1894.
The Guarantee Crayon Portrait Studio:
Received the crayon and am very much
pleased with it. Could you make another
without the coupon?

F. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Manager Dewey Opera House, Peekskill,
N. Y.

VERY WELL PLEASED.

The Guarantee Crayon Portrait Studio:
We have had two photos crayoned at your
place of business, and have been well pleased
with your work. Respectfully,
MR. R. G. SIMME,
No. 355 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn.

VERY MUCH PLEASED.

The Guarantee Crayon Portrait Studio:
I have received my crayon and I feel very
much pleased about the way it is finished. I
herewith send my sincere thanks to you.
GEORGE LUNDIN,
New Haven, Conn.

IT IS FINE.

The Guarantee Crayon Portrait Studio:
Picture received safely. It is fine, and we
are greatly pleased with it. Many thanks
to you and the Journal. Will send two more.
Respectfully yours, MRS. S. J. MONTON,
New Haven, Conn.

WELL PLEASED WITH THE WORK.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 3, 1894.
The Guarantee Crayon Portrait Studio:
I have received my crayon and am well
pleased with the work. I would like to have
some more work done at the same price.
Respectfully, DAVID A. MATTHEWS,
Captain Police Department.

MONDAY, JAN. 20,

THE STARTER OF OUR EXTENSIVE

Rebuilding Sale.

COHEN & CO.,

French Tailors,

25, 27, 29 Ann St.

One Door West of Nassau St.

SEE SUNDAY'S PAPERS.

SCARED WATCHMAN WESSLER.

McAuliffe Was Drunk and Said He Wanted
to "Kill a Dutchman."

Patrick McAuliffe, who was discharged
from the employ of the Consolidated Gas
Company, Forty-second street and North
River, on Thursday, for intoxication, was
a prisoner in the Yorkville Police Court
yesterday morning. Earlier in the morning
McAuliffe, who was drunk, visited the gas
works and flourished a revolver, and told
Louis F. Wessler, the watchman, he "would
like to kill a Dutchman." Wessler ejected
him from the building, and later called a
policeman, who followed McAuliffe to his
apartment and placed him under arrest. When searched at the police station
three revolvers were found in his pockets.

Magistrate Mott imposed a fine of \$10
for carrying concealed weapons, and in de-
fault McAuliffe was locked up.

"The Darktown Colored Band."

"The Darktown Colored Band," by Harry
S. Miller, will be given away with every
copy of to-morrow's Journal. Order it in
advance of your newswarmer to avoid disap-
pointment.



people did not object to it. The lake was
an attraction for Summer visitors and
commuters.

The farmers whose farms were about its
shores did not alter their drains or remove
their barns and outhouses on account of
New York, nor did they for a moment
dream that the health of the city was at
all endangered by the refuse and sewage
from their homes and stables.

In 1890 fear of cholera and other epi-
demics started an agitation in the city for
the purification of the Croton water shed,
and the whole city became excited with the
fear of pollution. An exploitation of the
necessities that were incident to the occu-
pation and residence of Lake Kensico
people was begun and continued in the
newspapers, and the result was that a law
to protect the sources of New York's water
supply passed the Legislature and was
approved by the Governor on March 23,
1893.

NUISANCES TO BE ABATED.

Under this the Commissioner of Public
Works was empowered to abate and de-
stroy such nuisances as existed upon any
of the water courses tributary to the New
York water supply. It also provided for
the appointment of three Commissioners
of Appraisal by the Supreme Court to
pass and report upon all claims for de-
stroyed and condemned property.

Justice J. O. Dykman, of the Supreme
Court, appointed J. H. V. Arnold, Hamil-
ton Fish and Francis Larkin as such com-
missioners. Mr. Arnold resigned upon be-
ing elected Surrogate, and David McClure
was appointed in his place. Mr. McClure
refused to serve and Adrian Kiernan was
appointed.

The Commissioners were appointed on
June 10, 1893, and filed their oaths of office
on June 20 of the same year. They were
able to file their report on June 21, 1895,
or two years after the creation of the
commission, and their report was confirmed
by Justice Brown in the Supreme Court,
on December 21, 1895, six months later.

Under the law the city must pay the
amount of the claims allowed within four
months of December 21.

It is against these commissioners that
the owners of the property condemned and
destroyed at Kensico feel that they have a
just grievance. There have been protests
against the reduction of the claims by the
commission all through the Croton water-
shed, but Kensico have now suffered seve-
rely and its people are most indignant.

The Kensico people filed claims aggre-
gating \$541,408.51, of which but \$93,604.02
is allowed by the report confirmed by Judge
Brown, and of this money allowed but a
small portion has been paid.

By the terms of the law Commissioner of
Public Work Daly was empowered to
summarily evict occupants of the land
within 200 feet of the lake without regular
process of law, and this he promptly did in
a number of raids begun in April, 1895,
which received wide publicity at the time.

MANY MADE DESTITUTE.

The tenants and owners were given short
notice to quit and many of them left with-
out knowing which way to turn for money.
Some of them were without homes and in
a condition of utter destitution. They have
been waiting two years and a half for
their money and have now to accept the
greatly reduced valuation of their property
or wait still longer upon appeal.

Henry T. Dykman, son of Judge Dykman,
who appointed the commissioners, was
made special counsel for the city in the
watershed cases, and counsel for the
claimants did not approve of his appear-
ance in the city's interest before a com-
mission of his father's making.

Many of the smaller claimants have had
their little properties practically used up
in employing counsel to look after their
interests, while the owners of large pro-
perties say they are practically ruined.



have bought lots of the Westchester Lake-
side Company, controlled by Smedback &
Cohen, of No. 165 Broadway.

Father Michael T. Kilahy, of No. 108 Car-
roll street, Brooklyn, pastor of St.
Stephen's Church, is a good example of the
type of their customers who have fared. He bought
twelve lots, for which he paid \$1,000. Shortly
afterward he was offered \$2,400 for them.
By the report of the Commission he is
allowed \$500 for his holdings. Father
Kilahy is very indignant, and denounces
the city in unmeasured terms.

POOR WIDOW A SUFFERER.